



**Sales at Vendue.**  
On every Tuesday and Friday,  
**WILL BE SOLD**  
the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and  
Water streets.

**A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.**  
Particulars of which will be expressed in  
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods  
which are on limitation and the prices of  
which are established, can at any time be  
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation  
prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

**Wanted to Hire for the ensuing  
Year,**

A NEGRO MAN, who can work in the  
house, and take care of horses. Apply to  
the Painter.

November 14.

**FRESH FRUIT.**

The subscriber has just received and offers for  
sale,

Malaga Raisins in kegs,  
Muscatel and Bloom Raisins  
in boxes.

ALSO,  
36 bags and 12 barrels Coffee.

James Patton.

April 19.

**Just Published,**

[Price 12 and a half Cents.]

For sale, at R. GRAY'S Bookstore, King-

street.

**A Discourse on the Resurrection**

of the Body :

By the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, Presi-

dent of Princeton College.

November 10.

**NEW ALMANAC.**

**COTTON & STEWART,**

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED THEIR

**ALMANAC,**

For 1810.

Containing, besides the astronomical calcula-

tions, a variety of useful and entertaining mat-

ter.

ALSO,

**GERMAN ALMANCS,**

For 1810.

For sale, the Gross, Dozen, or single

one.

October

**Charles Slade & Thos. Grimshaw,**

HAVING entered into partnership in the

ROPE-MAKING BUSINESS, offer

for sale, at their store on Merchants' wharf,

a general assortment of CORDAGE and

SHIP-CHANDLERY, at which place, or at

their rope-walk, they will receive orders for

any description of Cordage warranted to be

made out of the best materials and manufac-

tured in such a manner as will bear the in-

spection of the best judges

M. B. A liberal price will be always given

for HEMP of the best quality,

November 24.

d

**MILITARY LANDS.**

**FOR SALE,**

Or will be exchanged for Property in Alexan-

dria or its vicinity,

**A Warrant for 696 acres of Land,**

Granted by the state of Virginia for Military

services during the revolutionary war. This

land lies in the state of Ohio, and is said to

be amongst the best in the state. It will be

sold at a great bargain. Apply to

John Longden.

May 15.

**A GREAT BARGAIN.**

THE subscriber wishing to remove to the

western country, will sell the FARM on

which he resides in Fairfax county, 11 miles

from Alexandria, 9 from George Town ferry,

and about the same from the Potomac

**FOR SAVANNAH,**  
The Schooner  
**DOLPHIN;**  
Laying at Harper's wharf.—  
A few barrels may be taken on freight.  
Apply to the master on board.  
December 18.

**Joseph H. Mandeville,**  
Offers for sale the following articles, by  
wholesale or retail.

3000 bush. Lisbon and Liverpool Salt  
20000 lbs Green Coffee, in barrels and bags  
5000 Goshen Cheese, of excellent qua-

lity in casks

1000 New England do. do.

200 bbls. of Herrings, Shad and Mackarel

50 tons Plaster Paris

20 bales prime Upland Georgia Cotton.

10 hds. Jamaica, Antigua and Dema-

rara Rum

4 pipes French and ditto Brandy

15 hds. Muscovado Sugar

50 bbls. do. do. different qualities

2 hds. Copperas

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

and

Hyson Skin,

Madeira,

Lisbon,

Claret, and

Catalonia

Holland and Country Gin

New England Rum in hds and bbls.

Peach and Apple Brandy in bbls.

Martique Cordials, in boxes

Loaf and Lump Sugar, Havannah Honey

per gallon, Figine,

Molasses in hds. Spanish Flotant Indigo,

Spanish Cigars. Butter.

Harris's and Taylor's manufactured To-

bacco in kegs,

Gunpowder and Shot of different sizes,

Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Pepper, Pimento,

Chocolate Nos. 1 and 3, Mould and Dipt Can-

dles,

Malaga Raisins in boxes,

Pipes in boxes, 3 gross each,

Hingham box's, Hamilton's Garrett's and

Lelper's Snuff in bottles,

London and Philadelphia Mustard,

Writing and Wrapping Paper,

Red Cords, Leading Lines, &c.

ALSO,

A constant supply of WATER GRACERS and

best SUPERFINE FLOUR, by retail, and

30 hds. of Maryland and Virginia Tobacco.

November 30.

**BUTTER.**

4000 lbs. fukin Butter, in good ship

plug order.

20 boxes Dixon's fresh Mustard.

40 kegs Leiper's & Garrett's Souffls,

Just received by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

With a general assortment of Groceries as

usual.

November 28.

**JAMES BACON**

Begs leave to inform his former customers

and friends, that he has

**Recommended the Grocery Business,**

At his Store on King near Washington-

street.

WHERE HE OFFERS FOR SALE,

A well chosen assortment of

goods, in that line,

Warranted genuine, particularly his

TEAS, WINES & LIQUORS,

Which are of a superior quality—He will dist-

**For Freight or Charter,**  
To a permitted Port in the South of Europe,  
**THE BRIG**  
**INDUSTRY,**  
John Gladding, master;  
Burthen 165 tons. Apply to  
**John G. Ladd.**

Who has for sale on board the schr. Genera  
Johnston, S. L. Davis, master,  
90 tons Plaster Paris,  
1 1/2 ton Cordage,  
170 boxes smoked Herrings  
Apply on board.  
Dec. 27.

**LIBERAL WAGES**  
WILL be given for a smart active BOY  
and GIRL for the ensuing year  
Apply to the Printer.  
Dec. 26.

**The Subscriber**

Has received the following articles :

New Orleans and St. Croix Sugars of the

first quality

Mississippi Cotton of the first quality

Cogniac Brandy, St. Croix Rum, Holland

Gin

London Particular Madaira

Sherry

Lisbon

Superior Claret in cases

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin,

Souchong, &

Bohea

Best Green Coffee in bags and barrels

Gunpowder

P. B. Patent Shot, from B. B. to No. 9

Mould Shot, B. L. and S. S. G.

Salt Petre, double refined

Spanish Flotant Indigo

Copperas of the 1st quality

Fresh Nutmegs

Pimento and black Pepper,

Demijohns.

With a general assortment of GROCE-

RIES, and as usual, old Jamaica Spirits

Peach Brandy, and old Port wine in bottles.

The above articles will be sold very low by

the wholesale or retail.

**TO RENT,**

A convenient and well finished BRICK

HOUSE, at the upper end of King street.

James Sanderson.

Nov 3

**Notice is hereby given**

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT an election will be held at the court

house in this town, on the third Monday in

January next, for the purpose of choosing nine

Directors for the ensuing year agreeably to

charter.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurden Chapin, Cash.

December 19.

cote

**NEW PUBLICATIONS**

Just received for sale by the subscriber,

Illustrations of Shakespear, by Mrs. Le-

nox

The Parents Assistant, or Stories for

Children, by Maria Edgeworth.

Letters and Reflections, of the Austrian

Field Marshal Prince de Ligne, by Madame

de Stael.

Hutton's Arithmetic and Book-keeping

The Yankee in London.

Maray's Spelling-Book, neat small New-

York edition.

Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages & Tra-

vels, first number is ready for delivery to

subscribers.

A few sets of Cælebs and Dr. Buchanan's

celebrated Sermon, called the "Star in the

East," may be had of

James Kennedy, Sen.

Dec. 27.

co2w

**To be hired for the ensuing year,**

Eight or ten valuable NEGROES, belong-

ing to the Preston estate, consisting of men

women, and girls : among them a good cook

washer and ironer, and several good house-

servants.

Frances Alexander, Adm'r.

December 21.

ed3w

**WANTED,**

Two or three good steady Black Men to

work in a manufactory, to whom good wages

and steady employ will be given.

THOMAS PATTEN.

December 28.

co3t

**ROSE HILL FOR SALE.**

This healthy, beautiful, and well improved

SEAT is now offered for sale.

It contains 400 acres, 150 of which are in

wood. No land is better adapted to the use of

Plaster of Paris, and there is some very valu-

able meadow land upon it.

For terms apply to W. H. Foote, esq. upon

the premises, or to the subscriber in Charles

county, Maryland.

Benjamin Dulany, jun.

September 14.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

BY virtue of a deed of trust from John

Potts and Eliza his wife, to the subscriber,

will be sold, at public auction, on the premi-

ses, on SATURDAY, the 30th day of this

instant month December, sundry pieces or

parcels of GROUND, situate and lying on

Queen, Water, and Union-streets, in the

town of Alexandria, a plat of which will be

produced on the day of sale, when the terms

of payment will be made known.

Ludwell Lee, Trustee.

December 8.

**New Hardware Store.**

ADAM LYNN & CO.

Have received by the ship DUNFRAE, from

Liverpool, via Baltimore,

A large and general assortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, Sad-

dler, japanned & brass Ware :

Which they now offer for sale, wholesale

and retail, at their store, corner of King

and Royal-streets, lately occupied by Peter



Alexandria Daily Gazette,  
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,  
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.  
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

MONDAY, JANUARY 1.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
TUESDAY, December 19.  
DEBATE

ON THE JOINT RESOLUTION

Approving the conduct of the Executive  
in relation to the refusal to receive any  
further communication from Francis Y. S.  
Jackson.

[CONTINUED.]

In committee of the whole Mr. BASSETT  
in the chair—

Mr. McKee—I rise to submit a few remarks on the subject of the resolution now under consideration, in violation of a rule which I had prescribed to myself; which was to take no part in the public discussions of any general question, which might come before this house during the present session—a rule to which I might have adhered, had it not been alleged that those who were opposed to a resolution last session, approving the president for the prompt manner in which he met the overture made to this government by Mr. Erskine, would act inconsistently by supporting the resolution now on your table.

At the opening of the last session of congress, the president of the United States communicated to us an arrangement entered into between this government and Mr. Erskine, the representative of the British government in America, important in itself and more so when considered as opening the way to a more extended accommodation. The terms of this arrangement were carried fully into effect by the United States, with the expectation that the terms of the agreement thus concluded would have been carried into operation by the British government. But, sir, it is now found that this arrangement has been disavowed, the minister by whom it was made recalled, and Mr. Jackson sent to replace him.

This new minister in the explanations which he found it necessary to make to this government of the causes producing this disavowal on the part of Great Britain, thought proper to use and repeat a language highly indecorous and offensive, and out of these circumstances the present question has arisen.

We find, sir, that this new minister, in the threshold of his correspondence with Mr. Smith, insinuates that the arrangement made with Mr. Erskine, was entered into with bad faith on the part of this government; for we find the following statement in page 30 and 31 of the printed documents:—

"You state, sir, very truly, that an arrangement had been made between you and Mr. Erskine, and that his majesty had thought proper to disavow that arrangement."

"I have here in the outset, to regret the loss of the advantage of verbal intercourse with you, as I should have availed myself of it to enquire whether by your statement, it were your intention to complain of the disavowal itself, or of a total want of explanation of it, or of the circumstances of the explanation not having been made through me. I observe that in the records of this mission there is no trace of a complaint, on the part of the United States, of his majesty having disavowed the act of his minister. You have not, in the conferences we have hitherto held, distinctly announced any such complaint, and I have seen with pleasure, in this forbearance on your part, an instance of that candor, which I doubt not will prevail in all our communications, inasmuch as you could not but have thought it unreasonable to complain of the disavowal of an act done under such circumstances, as could only lead to the consequences that have actually followed."

Mr. Jackson here congratulates himself on the candor and forbearance of Mr. Smith in his failure or refusal to make any complaint whatever of the disavowal of the arrangement made with Mr. Erskine, alleging as a reason for the absence of every trace of complaint on the part of the United States, that the arrangement was made under such circumstances as could only lead to the consequences that have followed.—The consequences here alluded to, are a disavowal of the act of Mr. Erskine.

Now, sir, if our executive negotiated an arrangement with Mr. Erskine or any other minister, under such circumstances as could only lead to a disavowal of the act, by the government with whose minister the arrangement was made and a knowledge of these circumstances rendered it an act of forbearance and candor to make no complaint whatever of the disavowal—it must necessarily follow, that the arrangement thus made was improperly entered into by this government; inasmuch as a reliance on this arrangement by our citizens had overspread the ocean with American commerce, which was wafted by every gale to distant regions, all subject to the avarice of British cruisers, and this fact was known to those who administered our government at the time this delusive arrangement was made. This, sir, appears to me to be the fair inference resulting from this sentence, when divested of its diplomatic flummery and reduced to plain English.

Mr. Jackson seems to find a motive for this insinuation from a communication made by Mr. Erskine to the British government, where he states that he had submitted to the consideration of Mr. Smith the three conditions mentioned in Mr. Canning's despatch of the 23d of January, and inasmuch as the arrangement of April is variant from these three conditions, and substituted (as he states) in lieu of them he hence infers the undoubted right of his majesty to disavow the arrangement, and solemnly declares that this was the only despatch by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement with this country.

Mr. Smith replies to Mr. Jackson as follows:—

"If there be no trace of complaint against the disavowal in the archives of the mission it is because this government could not have entered such complaint before the reasons for the disavowal had been explained, and especially as the explanations were justly and confidently expected through the new plenipotentiary. And as to the supposed reserve on my part on this subject, in our several conferences I did imagine, that my repeated intimations to you of the necessity of satisfactory explanations, as to the disavowal, were sufficient indications of the dissatisfaction of this government with respect to the disavowal itself."

Mr. Smith, in this reply, seems to manifest a surprise that it should be declared that the despatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23d of February was the only one by which that minister was to regulate his conduct, and this surprise seems to be the more natural, when by a reference to the correspondence which took place in April last between Mr. Smith and Mr. Erskine, at the time the arrangement was concluded, we find Mr. Erskine, submitting, conformably to instructions, certain propositions for the consideration of the American government. This official declaration that Mr. Erskine had received the instructions of his government justified this government to proceed with the negotiation, unless, as it is alleged by the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Dana) it became the indispensable duty of this government to see and examine Mr. Erskine's powers before any arrangement was concluded with him, inasmuch as a ratification of the arrangement of April last was not reserved—and several ancient authorities are produced in support of the opinion.

Whatever may be the rule of procedure where one government, by its representative, makes important concessions to another, or where the terms of the government are unreasonable or unequal in themselves, I cannot pretend to answer; but where the terms of the agreement are reasonable and equitable in themselves, it has not been the practice of more modern times to demand a sight of the instructions possessed by the minister making or proposing to make the arrangement. By a reference to the correspondence which took place between Mr. Pinkney, our minister at London, and Mr. Canning, in which Mr. Pinkney submits certain propositions to the British government for their consideration, we do not find that Mr. Pinkney was called on to shew his instructions or interrogated respecting them. His official statement, that he was instructed to make the overture was then deemed sufficient, and although Mr. Canning did not think proper to accede to the terms proposed by Mr. Pinkney, yet no want of power or authority is alleged as a reason for the refusal on his part.

There seems to be a manifest impropriety in the notion of demanding a sight of instructions in ordinary cases, inasmuch as the act of the minister, in violation of his instructions, would be obligatory on his government, according to the usages of nations, where a ratification was reserved, in all cases where the terms of the agreement

were reasonable and equitable in themselves. Now, sir, what was acquired by this government in the arrangement with Mr. Erskine unreasonable or unequal? Was any thing more obtained than a recognition of our natural and indefeasible right freely to navigate the ocean according to the rules of public law, a right belonging equally to all foreign and independent nations? If, by the arrangement of April last, a ratification had been reserved, the British government would in good faith have been bound to have ratified the agreement, as no good reason could be assigned for failing to do so.

And, sir, this failure to see and examine Mr. Erskine's instructions is not alleged by Mr. Jackson as a cause or reason why this government had not a right to complain of the disavowal. From this I infer that the official statement contained in Mr. Erskine's correspondence, that he had instructions, and that he was authorized to make the arrangement, was all that was necessary to be known by this government before the arrangement was entered into, and that the secretary of state was necessarily led to believe that Mr. Erskine had other letters of instruction than those contained in Mr. Canning's despatch of the 23d of January last.

Sir, let us now examine Mr. Jackson's reply to Mr. Smith's statement, in which Mr. Smith declares this government had not a knowledge that the instructions contained in Mr. Canning's despatch of the 23d of January was the only despatch by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement on the matter to which it relates, and declares, if this fact had been made known at the time the arrangement was made, that it would not have been made.

Mr. Jackson, in his reply to Mr. Smith, declares that Mr. Smith was acquainted with the instruction which was given to Mr. Erskine, and that he had no other instruction than that contained in Mr. Canning's despatch of the 23d of January. Is it possible to conceive a contradiction more positive than that contained in this reply? If a gentleman in his place states any matter of fact to exist, and he is told in reply that the fact stated is untrue, and that his statement was made with a perfect and intimate knowledge of its falsehood, all the world would at once agree he was insulted. And the present case does not differ from the case I put, except that it is obscured with diplomatic verbiage.

But, sir, Mr. Smith in his letter of the 18th of November, expresses his dissatisfaction at the liberty taken by Mr. Jackson, and declares such insinuations inadmissible. And what is Mr. Jackson's reply to Mr. Smith? Why, sir, we find in page 71 of the printed documents, the following:—

"You will find that in my correspondence with you, I have carefully avoided drawing conclusions that did not necessarily follow from the premises advanced by me, and last of all should I think of uttering an insinuation where I was unable to substantiate a fact. To facts, such as I have become acquainted with them, I have scrupulously adhered, and in so doing I must continue whenever the good faith of his majesty's government is called in question, to vindicate its honor and dignity in a manner that appears to me best calculated for that purpose."

What were the insinuations which Mr. Jackson had made? Why, first, that the arrangement negotiated with Mr. Erskine was done under such circumstances as could only lead to a disavowal, and it would have been an act destitute of candor on the part of our government to make any complaint of that disavowal; and, secondly, that Mr. Smith was perfectly acquainted with Mr. Erskine's instructions, and knew he had but the one instruction contained in Mr. Canning's despatch of the 23d of January. Notwithstanding Mr. Smith positively denies any such knowledge, and complains of such insinuations as inadmissible, yet Mr. Jackson would least of all make an insinuation where he could not substantiate a fact; and to facts, such as he had become acquainted with them, he had scrupulously adhered, and so doing would continue!

This, sir, is a justification of all the charges fulminated against this government by Mr. Jackson, and a notice given that he would continue to charge them with bad faith in the formation of the arrangement, and of possessing a knowledge of Mr. Erskine's instructions, which had been positively denied.

What course was left for the administration to pursue? Why, sir, either to hang down their ears like the sluggish ass, and bear with patience Mr. Jackson's flippant sarcasms, or cut him off in the manner he has done, and put an end to farther opportunities of abusing this government. The

course taken was surely the only proper one; and the question now before us is, whether we will support our government in the measure thus taken, whatever consequences may grow out of it? I am prepared to say we will.

It has been stated by the gentleman from Rhode Island, that he did not see where this insult was given. Why, sir, it does appear to my mind as clear and as evident as the light of day to my sense of sight, from an examination of the documents, that an insult was given to this government beyond bearing; and I should also think that no man could examine those documents with a determination to give the facts their proper weight, who would not make the same discovery. But, sir, according to the old adage, none so blind as him who will not see.

I come now to that part of the subject which principally induced me to rise, which is to shew (if I can) that there exists no inconsistency in my opinion on the resolution proposed at the last session by a gentleman from Virginia not now in his place, and the support which I mean to give the present resolution. Indeed, sir, I might resort on the gentleman from Connecticut, inasmuch as he was in favor of the resolution of last session and is now opposed to this. If the two resolutions are substantially similar, he must be inconsistent as well as myself, and it would prove only that we have changed sides. But, sir, I take this change as presenting an irrefutable proof that the two cases are dissimilar, and the intelligence of that gentleman has discovered this fact.—The resolution of last session was merely approbatory of the conduct of the president for the performance of an act which appears to me to have been merely a ministerial one. Congress had vested the president with a power to remove by a proclamation the interdiction of our trade with G. Britain and France, or either of them, on the happening of a particular contingency. The contingency happened in the opinion of the president, and he discharged his duty. But, sir, the resolution on your table is a pledge on the part of Congress to the president, to the nation, and to the world, that we will support him in the measure which he has taken, whatever consequences may grow out of it.

The gentleman from Connecticut has considered this resolution in the nature of a defiance of war, and that preparations are necessary to meet the event. I do not consider the resolution in this light; neither do I consider it a measure giving any just cause of war to England. But if it should be made a cause of war, I conceive no previous preparations are necessary. Whenever war is made on this nation, that spirit of patriotism which has been lying dormant for years will be roused: it will be communicated from one end of this country to the other with the rapidity of the electric fluid; it will convert in an instant the merchants, farmers, mechanics, and yeomanry of your country into citizen soldiers.—The immense and almost inexhaustible resources of this country will be rendered active, and like Leonidas and his Grecians, they will defend every inch of ground, and if without success, that spot of this country where the last hope of liberty deserts them will be their tomb. In what, sir, does the strength of this country consist? Not in numerous armies or in large and well appointed fleets, but in the affections of the people to the government. If the people are with you your plans can be executed with effect. If they are against you you are weak and can do nothing with effect.—I am therefore in favor of the resolution.

Mr. WHEATON—Mr. Chairman—Honored with a seat in this house, and called upon to give my vote in the decision of a question important to the nation, it becomes my duty and a duty which ought not to be resisted by inclination, to submit for consideration some remarks respecting the subject upon which we are to decide: and I indulge the hope that on this, as on every other occasion, our discussions may proceed with coolness and in a manner becoming the legislature of a free and discerning people, who know what is due to themselves and the rest of mankind.

The resolutions before us, sanctioned by the honorable senate, now solicit the attention of the representatives of the American people, and strongly invite them to give their assent to several propositions, deduced from a correspondence, lately held between the secretary of state and the British minister, Mr. Jackson, relatively to the points in dispute between that country and this; and on their own behalf and that of their constituents, to signify their entire approbation of the determination of the executive government resulting therefrom, which put an end to that correspondence.

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withstanding the opinions of several able gentlemen, manifested on a formation in this house, to whom much is due, and whose opinions will always bear great weight with me when formed on their own; yet I cannot but still hold it correct principle, that in a government, arising from and supported by the will of the people, they have a right, that it is even their duty, on great occasion, to signify their approbation or disapprobation of the conduct pursued, or the measures adopted by those in power. For, the one hand it may be the means of terminating an erroneous procedure, so on the other, it may give life and vigor to a just and honest policy.

Individual praise is asked for as an alms, and always he denied; but when it is earned and really due, it would not be liberal, but unjust, to withhold it from the one or the other be the case. In the present instance, we may hazard our opinions, but the great question will remain to be decided before the grand council of the public. For whether we allow of an appeal to the people in this case, let the people will sustain the appeal will finally judge and determine as they think proper.

It is some the honorable senate, who sent these resolutions, requesting our concurrence in them, did not; and I presume the motives for the adoption of them, in this case, do not wish for expression of approbation from any one where they are not sincerely felt. Expressions of approbation are sometimes compelled, but approbation cannot; it must be freely given. It cannot be extorted, but by the exercise of the wisdom or propriety of the conduct or measure proposed to be approved.

Although my praise or dispraise, a private censure or disapprobation, either as a private person or an individual member of this assembly, may be considered as of little importance to those who stand in the first rank in conducting the great concerns of the nation; yet if I could see what has been my anxious wish to see, and what I can imagine they do see, that our executive government had pursued the wisest and most prudent course relative to the subject embraced by these resolutions, it would be gratifying to my pride, to be able to furnish a few materials for a monument to their praise. In doing this I should feel much pleasure and satisfaction as did the Egyptians when gathering together a splinter of a broken boat as a funeral urn for the great Pompey.

It is but natural that I should be prejudiced in favor of my own country, the country that gave me birth, and in which I have since lived, and of the government I had some small share in forming, and the force of the obligation. I am under just and proper means in my power, to promote the interests and happiness of the people, and to give aid and support to the government.

I cannot, however, under these considerations, and with these objects in view, feel the necessity, or make myself obliged to break through those eternal and honorable obligations, I am under to my country and my fellow men, always to maintain justice and truth. It is my wish to live with firmness and candor every where, and that my tongue may always speak the true index of my heart.

Now it is a maxim in some governments that the supreme power of the state is never wrong. I believe, however, that a maxim has not received the sanction of justice in any government. It has sometimes been questioned even in that government to which these resolutions point, and solutions themselves are made to defeat it. I should hardly then have expected, that in this early period of our republic, such a maxim would be received and become current here. May we not, sir, humbly and modestly enquire, though such enquiry would lead to whether our executive government is government is but a creature of our laws? Have done right or wrong in the hasty step they have taken, especially as they are now called upon, in pretty terms too, to approve of it. If we are freemen, and retain any of our disarming faculties, shall we not examine ourselves before we venture to express approbation? If we do not, shall we be in danger of exhibiting to the world a picture of convivial, though tasteless, merriment over some sparkling adulteration tending their champaign? For myself, sir, I have examined and thought with gravity and deference for the opinions of others. I am compelled as an honest man to state that what is proposed in these resolutions does not meet my approbation.—In stating my reasons I will state some facts and carefully avoid drawing conclusions.

**Alexandria Daily Gazette.**  
**MONDAY, JANUARY, 1.**

**The Editor presents the  
 Compliments of the Season to  
 his Patrons.**

**Congress of the United States.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

**SATURDAY, December 30.**

*[Taken for the Alexandria Gazette.]*

**Mr. Dawson** moved to print the report made yesterday by the committee on the affair of **J. A. Coles**, and the documents accompanying the same. This motion caused much conversation, in which **Messrs. Dawson, Wilson, Livermore, Taylor, Gardinier** and **Upham** took a part.

**Mr. Gardinier** said he had not had time to examine this subject properly, but as far as he had examined it he was decidedly against the report. He thought the committee had not reported consistently with the facts they had stated. He wished to know if an attack by a young athletic man, on a member of this House—an old man, cut up with wounds in fighting for independence, could be done away by a letter of acknowledgement. He wished to know if there was any of the spirit of '76 in the House, as well as a spirit of honor and a spirit to defend the privileges of the members. He therefore urged the printing and called the ayes and noes on the question. The question was taken by ayes and noes and carried—Ayes 76—Noes 25.

The order of the day was called for on the resolutions from the Senate.

The question of postponement still before the house.

**Mr. Poindexter** rose and made a speech in favor of the resolutions.

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**Valuable Property for Sale.**

**THE** subscriber offers for sale the House on Fairfax-street, in Alexandria, now occupied by **Mrs. S. Nickolls**. The assessors say this property is worth four thousand two hundred dollars, and have, year after year, assessed it at this sum; but the subscriber now offers it for sale at the half of the assessed value.

*He also offers for sale,*

The vacant Lots on Fairfax and Franklin-streets. Assessors have said that these Lots are worth three thousand two hundred dollars per acre, and have assessed them at that rate; but the subscriber will take less than the half of that sum per acre.

He would gladly sell all his property on the Mall—his Houses on King-street, near Royal-street—his Houses on the same street, near Washington-street—his ground-rents, or any other property he has in Alexandria, on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months.—Apply to **Cuthbert Powell**

**S. Cooke.**

Leesburg, March 30. law

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**Some Valuable Slaves,**

Belonging to the estate of **Edward Carter**, deceased, will be offered at Public Auction, on **WEDNESDAY**, the 10th day of January next, at **Hay Market**, in the county of Prince-William. They will be sold in families and for cash.

**E. Brooke,**  
 Administrator with the will annexed,  
 of **Edward Carter**.

November 11—13. cc24t

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**Marine Insurance Company  
 of Alexandria.**

**INSURANCE OFFICE, 19th Dec. 1809.**

**THE** Stockholders in this institution are hereby notified, that an election of fifteen directors, will be held at the court house in Alexandria, on Monday the 15th day of January next, ensuing.

By order,  
**J. B. Nickolls, Sec'y.**  
 2awt 15th Jan.

**Mr. Davis**, of Richmond, will insert the above advertisement in his paper once a week till the 15th of January.

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**Liverpool Coal for Sale,**  
 On board the ship **Allegany**, Capt. **Morris**,  
 laying at **Conway's wharf**.  
*Apply to*  
**James Patton.**



## New Tooth Extractor.

THE subscriber has effected an improvement in the instrument for extracting teeth, by which that operation is rendered considerably less painful, and more safe, than by the common method, and applies in all cases.

During some months use of this instrument, (the only one except Bruff's Patent, where that will apply) the jaw has in no instance been injured, nor the gum torn (or lacerated.)

Persons who chuse it, attended at their homes as usual. Apply lower end of Prince-street 40

Ch: Douglas.

Intending to apply for a patent, it cannot be seen for examination at present.

December 28.

co3m

## NOTICE.

AN annual meeting of the Stockholders in the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, will be held at the city tavern, in the town of Alexandria, on the first Monday in January next, when there will be an election held for five Directors, a Clerk & Treasurer, agreeable to charter.

By order of the Board,

G. Deneale, President.

December 11.

3aw

## Orphans' Court,

Alexandria County, Dec. Term, 1809.

Ordered, That the administrator of Joseph Harper, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times in each week for four weeks, in the Alexandria Daily Gazette.

Teste.

Alex. Moore, Register.

## This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, letters of administration on the personal estate of Joseph Harper, late of the county aforesaid deceased, all persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 8th day of June next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate, and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 8th day of December, 1809.

Wm. Harper, Adm'r.

Of Joseph Harper.

December 8.

## Just Received

And for sale by James Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King street.

Gentlemen and Lady's Pocket Almanacs, in plain and Morocco bindings, for the year 1810.

AND

Johnson's Virginia and Farmer's Almanacs for 1810, containing a variety of useful and entertaining matter—by the dozen or otherwise.

ALSO,

Dr. Hooper's Physicians Vademecum—just published—a very useful Manual for young gentlemen of the faculty. Price 112 cents.

Dr. Rees's Medical Guide.  
Pennington's Memoirs of Mrs. Eliza Carter.

Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres.

Adams's Roman Antiquities.  
Complete Farrier (new edition.)

Misses' Magazine—2 vols.  
Porter's Lectures on St. Matthew.

Dr. Newcome's Harmony of the Evangelists.

Mrs. West's Letters to a Young Man.  
Cowper's Poems and Task—separate, elegant miniature editions.

Mediator's Kingdom, not of this World.  
37 and half cents.

December 7.

co1f

## Public Sale.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a deed of trust to him from Mr. William Hodgson, dated on the 10th day of November, in the year 1808, for the purpose of indemnifying Mr. John Hopkins—will, on the first day of February next, at the hour of twelve o'clock of that day, if fair; if not, on the next fair day at the same hour, proceed to sell, at the court-house, in Alexandria, at public auction, to the highest bidder, for ready money three thousand acres of LAND, situate on the left fork of Big Sandy Creek, which land was, at the time of the grants for the same, in the county of Monongalia, in the state of Virginia.

The above tracts of land were granted by the state of Virginia, to John Allison by three several patents containing respectively one thousand acres, and bearing date on the first day of October, 1784, which land has been since duly conveyed to the said William Hodgson by deed dated 2d of August, 1790.

Edmund J. Lee, Trustee.

Nov. 27.

co1s

## TO THE PUBLIC

Who are affected with Coughs, Colds, Astmas, and Consumptions.

THERE is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the practitioner than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable complaints originate in neglected COLDS. In a climate as variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this subtle and dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine, or are willing to bestow. Hence the vast number of patients afflicted with coughs, catarrhs, astmas and consumptions. The many cases of the kind which fell under my observation, the disappointment I experienced in practice, from remedies highly recommended, and my own pre-disposition to pulmonary complaints, were strong inducements for me to consider whether a compound, consisting of mild vegetable substances could not be invented, more free from the well founded objections of practitioners, and better calculated to avert the threatening destruction of the lungs.

I have the satisfaction to offer to the public such a remedy, under the name of the VEGETABLE PULMONIC DETURGENT, well adapted to various constitutions and habits, and to declare with the fullest confidence that I found this composition far superior to others intended to answer the same purpose. I am perfectly satisfied, that practitioners, who have frequently to combat the effects of suppressed perspiration and do not neglect the use of the lancet and other evacuations, whenever they are indicated, will place this medicine on the list of their most favorite remedies; as it can in no case do harm. I will abide by this motto:

NO RELIEF NO PAY.

This motto may be deemed ostentatious by some, and amounting to a positiveness that the medicine will invariably effect a cure in any stage of a disease like a miracle; the proprietor is far from believing that this medicine will render mankind immortal; but he is fully sensible if taken seasonably, and according to the directions, it will either prevent or cure, and if unseasonably, it will most sensibly alleviate distress and prolong life; and having no desire to profit by the confidence of the sick and afflicted, induces me to make the above overture. Should the contrary appear in any instance, as in some it possibly may, the money for the medicine will be cheerfully refunded by the person who may vend the same.

GEORGE ROGERS.

N. B. The above named medicine is secured to the subscriber by letters patent from the President of the United States, and prepared at his Dispensary in Northampton county of Hampshire and state of Massachusetts.

## To the Public.

The great benefit which I have experienced from Rogers's Vegetable, &c. and a firm persuasion that it may afford relief to others, induces me to make every laudable exertion for its distribution.

For five years preceding the last of Dec. 1807, in consequence of taking a violent cold I had been afflicted with the asthma, a disorder which I conceived to be hereditary. My father and grand-father both having greatly suffered from it. The disorder increasing rapidly upon me, in the spring of 1807, I consulted Dr. C. L. Seeger, but the urgency of his business prevented him from attending at that time, particularly to my case. My business made it necessary for me to leave home and be absent the greater part of summer, which deprived me of the able professional assistance of Dr. Seeger. In September last, a severe cold brought on a violent cough and the disorder assumed an aspect more serious and alarming than at any former period—I was extremely debilitated, emaciated and coughed. Such was the irritability of my lungs I was obliged to use the greatest caution in the act of respiration. After a free use of Rogers's Vegetable, &c. for about two months I was perfectly relieved of the dreadful cough which had so long afflicted me, and completely cured of every symptom of the asthma. In short, blessed be God, I have continued in sound health ever since. As these facts may be important to those unfortunate individuals who are suffering from the same disorder, I have been thus particular in their detail. And I do not hesitate to declare my solemn conviction, both from my own experience and observing its effects on others, that Dr. Rogers's V. P. D. is an easy, safe and effectual remedy for coughs and astmas, and is the greatest antidote to all pulmonary complaints that the world has ever witnessed.

Jacob W. Brewster.

Northampton, January, 1809.

THIS may certify, that about the first of October last, I was attacked with a violent cough, which proceeded, as was the opinion of my physician, who is a man well approved of in his profession, from a bruise which I received on my left side about a fortnight before. By his consent I tried Rogers's Pul-

monic Deturgent—I was very weak and low, and took but half the quantity prescribed by his directions. In three days I was much relieved, and in eight days quite cured of the cough.

Moses Parsons, jun.

Northampton, February, 1809.

Northampton, (Mass.) Feb. 1809.

I James Heaton, also hereby certify, that in the fall of the year 1808, I was seized with a severe cold attended by an obstinate and distressing cough. The violence of my cough soon produced a pain in my side and breast, and frequently spitting of blood; in short, all the horrid symptoms of a consumption were rapidly assailing me. In this situation I was recommended to Dr. George Rogers, who rendered me immediate relief by administering his Vegetable Deturgent. I have continued the use of it ever since, and for three months past, though not completely restored to health, I have been able constantly to attend to my business—and I fully believe that my partial restoration has been solely owing (under God) to this valuable medicine.

James Heaton.

## To the Public.

In consequence of taking a severe cold in May, 1808, I was seized with a violent pain in my side, attended with a distressing cough, which, although I had the advice and prescriptions of a respectable physician lasted me four weeks, without any alleviation. I then applied to Dr. George Rogers, who administered his Vegetable Pulmonic Deturgent, which gave me immediate relief; and in ten days I was entirely freed from the pain in my side and cough.

Charles Chapman.

Northampton, March, 1809.

I, ELIJAH NORTON, jun. of Westampton, in Massachusetts, do certify that in the last year I was attended with a great debility, weakness of the lungs, distressed for breath and a violent cough attended with a fever for a number of months; about the 15th of August I began the use of Dr. George Rogers's Vegetable Pulmonic Deturgent. I kept in the use of it about three months. Immediately after taking this medicine my cough abated, and I could breathe with more freedom. I would recommend the medicine from my own experience, to those who are troubled with a cough, and disorders of the lungs and breast, and consumptive complaints, and do believe it to be a valuable and useful medicine.

Elijah Norton, jun.

Westampton, Feb. 21. 1809.

For sale by R. GRAY Bookseller, King street, agent for the proprietor.

October 31

1atw6m

## 505 Acres of Land for Sale.

I WISH TO SELL the above quantity of LAND, situated near the road leading from Georgetown to Alexandria, and about an equal distance from each town.

This property is fully one half covered with wood, which will render it an advisable purchase, on the terms that I will sell it.

George H. Terrett, Esq. will shew the land to any gentleman who wishes to see it, and will give the necessary information.

George H. Chapman.

December 16.

2atf

## Pinkerton's Collection of Voyages and Travels,

Forming a complete History of the Origin and Progress of Discovery by Sea and Land, from the most authentic Sources.

THE first number of this valuable Work is just come to hand and is ready for inspection at the store of the subscriber, in King-street, and with Mr. Triplet, at the coffee-house.

Fully aware of the impositions that have been practised upon the public by strangers soliciting subscriptions from distant places; the Editors invite their examination of a Work perhaps the most useful, entertaining as well as extensive in its kind that has ever been undertaken in any country. And they flatter themselves that the American will by no means shrink from a comparison with the London edition, tho' offered at six dollars per Vol. less.

This number may be considered as a fair specimen of the execution of the work, and will be left a short time for examination, before the 2d number is put to press. After this the subscription will be raised to \$2 25 each number; and but a few more copies printed than are sufficient to supply the subscribers, that the early patrons of this valuable Work may have a decided advantage—subsequent applications may therefore come too late.

It is also the intention of the Editors to annex to the last number a complete list of the names of the subscribers as the patrons and encouragers of useful knowledge, the arts and literature of the United States.

Subscriptions are received by the subscriber.

James Kennedy, sen.

December 5.

co1f

## Public Sale.

UNDER the authority of a deed of trust from Samuel Bailey to us, for the purpose of securing the payment of certain debts of William Wilson, surviving administrator of the estate of Samuel Bailey, deceased, and to Elizabeth Bailey, we will offer at public sale, for on the 19th day of March next, at the door of the court-house, in Fairfax county, a TRACT OF LAND, in the said county, described in the deed as situated on Occoquan Creek, adjoining to the town of Culpeper, and devised to the said Samuel Bailey by his father William Bailey—supposed to be four hundred acres.

Thomas Harrison.

R. I. Taylor.

December 8.

Thomas P. de Valangin.

Rego leave to inform his friends and public in general, that he has removed to stand lately occupied by Mr. Samuel Bailey on King street, and continues to offer for sale, a handsome assortment of LIQUORS and GROCERIES on the lowest terms of cash, viz.

Imperial Hyson, } TEAS of the latest  
Young H. son, }  
Hyson Skin, }  
Souchong & }  
Bohea }  
First and second quality New Cane and West India Sugars.  
Madeira, }  
Lisbon, } WINES.  
Malaga and }  
Old Port in bottles, }  
Hollands' and country Gin.  
Cognac, Bourdeaux, Peach and Brandy.  
Best Jamaica, Antigua, and New England Rum.  
Whiskey in barrels and by retail.  
Cherry Brandy.

Spanish Cigars of a very superior quality.  
Green and white coffee, chocolate, nutmegs, cinnamon, nutmegs, pimento, pepper, rice and ground ginger, rice, pearl common barley, arrowroot, madder, indigo, copperas, alum, brimstone, saltpetre, sugar blue, white and brown soap, milled dipt candles, gunpowder, shot, flint, second and third quality smoking tobacco, James river and small twist tobacco, Malaga, rappee and Scotch snuff, best essence oil in flasks.

Has also on hand,  
A few superior quality Goshen Cheese.  
December 12.

## Valuable Property for Sale.

IN pursuance of a deed executed to subscribers on the 14th day of August, 1808, by the late Robert T. Hooe, Esq. in trust for certain purposes thereby expressed, they proceed to sell at public auction, at the Court-House, in the town of Alexandria, on first Monday in March next, the following valuable Property, viz.

One Lot of Ground in the said town of Alexandria, lying eastward of Union and between Duke and Wolfe streets with a Wharf extended from the same to the river: This lot fronts feet on Potomac.

One other Lot, situated on Water street, between Prince and Duke streets, and fronting about 27 feet on Water street. This lot is handsomely enclosed, and there is a very productive garden upon it. The undivided Moiety of the following Property, all situated in the said town of Alexandria, to wit—

One Moiety of the Property on which the said R. T. Hooe lately resided, situated at the corner of Prince and Water streets, and fronting feet or thereabouts on Water, and feet on Prince streets. On this property there are extensive Brick Buildings, forming a large well finished Dwelling House & three Store yards and an excellent garden.

A. J. S. O.

The undivided Moiety of House and Lot situated at the corner of Water and Duke streets, fronting feet on Water, and feet on Duke. This property is subject to an annual ground rent of ever of sixty one and a half dollars.

The whole of the above property except the last is free of encumbrance, and will be shown at any time to such as desire to be informed about it. The sale will be made on credit of 6, 12 and 18 months for approved indorsed notes, negotiable at the bank of Alexandria.

Charles Simms,

Thomas Swann,

R. Harrison.

Nov. 30

## JOHN R. COOKE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (MARINER) PRACTISES in the Interior and Superior Courts of the counties of Perkiety Jefferson, and in the Superior Court of the State of New York.

December 12.

VOL. XI

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